### OUT IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

What is Being Talked About in the Base and Foot Ball World.

PATSEY BOLIVAR AND SIS TIMOTHY MEET

With the Horsemen-In the Field and at the Trap-Disappearance of Game Birds and a Grist of General Sport.

If the common report among players is to be believed, Patsy Tebeau presents a paradox to the old adage that "a barking dog never bites." Patsey is noisy, boastful and abusive on the field, but if those closest to the Cleveland man know what they are talking about. Patsey will not hesitate "to make good" off the field what he says in the heat of a base ball fray. In other words, Patsy is not a "mouth bluffer," but will stand and fight if the occasion requires. During the recent meeting of the league a piece of gossip that was floating around the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel came to corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel came to my ears that indicates Patsey is not as pugnacious as some players would have the public believe. I heard that in one of the New York games last season Tebeau applied a vile epithet to Tim Hurst, who was um-piring the game. Tim, so the story goes, did not say anything on the field. He waited un-til after he had eaten his supper. Then he strolled down to the hotel where the Cleve-land team was stopping. He inquired for Tebeau, and was told he was in his room. Tebeau, and was told he was in his room Tim, without further ado took the elevator and knocked on Tebeau's door. When the Cleveland captain opened the door Hurst walked in. Then turning the key and with his back to the door he told Tebeau that he had come there to make him either apologize or fight. Tebeau, without further ado, said "he was sorry for what he had said and would not say it again." Possibly this story emanated from a Chinese laundry. It does sound a little like the talk of a man accustomed to "smoking No. 2," but nevertheless it was a part of the cloud of gossip that en-circled the outer edges of the meeting of the magnates and I give it for what it is

#### ON THE BALL FIELD.

Breezy Chats with Players Here, The Clevelands will have twenty-six or twenty-eight men in training at Hot Springs

Pitcher Gaines of the Des Moines team is the hind end of a Peoria (III) horse car equipment.

The salary limit in the Atlanta association will be \$1,200 per month. The Texas league limit is \$800.

Jack Thornton, who once essayed to in 24,000 in a match for £1,000 a side or pitch for Philadelphia, has signed with less—in fact, any amount that will suit the Norfolk in the Virginia State league.

Gene Demontreville, the Senators' latest shortstopper, is touted by Jack Doyle as the

future king in his position.

Jake Morse opines that Jack Doyle would have been worth \$10,000 to Cincinnati. He is worth that much to any club.

Hanlon wants either Breitenstein or Hawley, and then the Baltimore team will be complete for next season. He'll continue to 'want.'

Now that he is married Herman Long must work in winter. He has a fresh job in Boston. Matrimonally inclined players, take warning.

Now Louisville is angling for Shortstop Sullivan of Philadelphia. There are but few players in the business that McClosky is not "after."
Sam Dungan's bluff to retire permanently

is not worrying the Detroit management. They say he'll be back in the outfield in the Pat Tcheau says he will not play exhibition games with Pittsburg. The Spiders have

enough men to play among themselves.

Frank Connaughton, Shorty Fuller's bete
noir on the New York team next season, is
wielding a "shinny-stick" in the New
England Polo league. He is first rush. The players who are stranded on the Pacific coast are now playing in San Francisco on the co-operative in hopes of raising enough money to bring them east. Billy Nash of the Phillies is acting manager.

left field in New York, Davis having been delegated to cover center. George Tebeau will spread his white wings and sail for Kansas City. He has been

George Van Haltren is to be switched to

claimed by Manager Manning and the claim Anson has condemned smoking

among ball players, and he declares that cigarettes will drive Dahlen and Everett out of the business, just as they killed Camp. The penalty for such boldness can be pictured. No cigar will ever be named after the G. O. M., even if Chicago should win

Captain Ewing's idea that one of the stipu lations of the Reds' '96 contracts should be participation in the spring practice is a good one. If there is any man on Cincinnati's pay roll who cares so little for the Reds' success that he will not accept the offer to get into condition at the club's expense, he deserves no place on the way real of the Cincinnation. deserves no place on the pay roll of the Cin

cinnati or any other club.

The last time Doyle played in Baltimore the specialors gave him a "continuous per-formance" grieting of "Jack the Weicher," "Dirty Doyle," and chorused "Pay up, pay up, pay up," It will be one of the interesting occurrences of 1856 to note the manners, expressions and temperature of those same rooters whin "Jack" makes his first appear ance at Union park in a Baltimore uniform next spring.—New York Herald. Connie Mack says he is tired of new blocd.

That's why he signed Denny Lyons. An inshoot of bichloride of gold might jolly Denny's old blood along. In St. Louis last season he made several distant and lively efforts to swallow the Anhauser-Busch brewery.—Washington Post. Gently, brother, Denny is wearing more blue ribbon now than a Son of Eli after a Yale victory. He'd rather drink Hunyadi water than German tea. Give a chance.—Cincinnati Post.
P. Caylor says: "If the league adopts

that removal-from-the-game rule against kicking players and it is enforced, some of the clubs will need a reserve nine, especially on the road."

Tom Morrison is booked to cover third base at Louisville. Frank Selve is coining lots of money at

his roller polo rink at Salem.

There isn't a ball fan on earth that doesn't think he can manage a ball team, and not a few of these self-elected Hanions. Tebeaus and Ansons in Baltimore are already beginning to figure. At least that's the way Joe

Campbell sizes up the situation.
Captain Ewing is still angling for Fred Clark, the Colonels' outfielder, and has offered Hoy, Vaughn, Foreman and Phillips, with a bunch of green goods, for his release. The ing philosophera. The horse is the noblest amount is said to be \$3,900. As the Louisville animal that walks the earth. He has most club turned down a far better offer than this one for the same Colonel, there is not much

hope for its consummation. Philadelphia cranks have already reached the letter-writing stage. Some advocate the signing of Brouthers, others demand Jack Boyle's retention—at first—and many want to

see Grady on that bag. The minor leaguers are all growling at the national, and if it were possible for a re-bellion to succeed they'd flare up in a minute and cut loose from the national agreement, That would simply be sowing the wind. The right of reservation is a valuable one for all concerned, but the members of class A are apt to band together and ask for a return to the old rule, which provides for the paynt of \$1,000 for each player drafted, instead

of half that sum. Jack Stivetts has been marked to go at loston. During the past year he and Captain Hugh Duffy did not drink out of the same

Charles Reilly is putting up lightning rode in his back yard, in the hope that he'll be hit by a minor streak. He wants to quit the league and join the ranks of the smaller managere, a la Comiskey, Wilmot, Marr.

What They Think in Cincy.

Omaha, by the way, is a sort of minor league sform center. It was dropped from the Western association circuit by Dave Rowe, the only blacklisted bise bail magnate in the history of the national game, last sea-son because of light gate recepts, but a few

of the former organization emerged from St. Joe, tacked up a huge "Hands Off" sign of Omaha, and then warned all trespassers in general, and Western league hunters in particular, not to go any nearer than Council Bluffs to his own rightful possession. However, if the Western league makes up its mind to include Omaha in its circuit, Omaha she will have.-Cincinnati Commercial-Ga-

Odds and Ends of Sport. James R. Keene is after Bramble.

Dr. Rice will be fired and returned to the The new race track at the City of Mexico is called Indianilla.

Matthew Dawson, England's famous horse trainer, has retired. Lamplighter is to remain in the stud at McGrathlana next opring.

What a lovely foo: ball player Paderewski would make-c:anially considered. Unless J. J. Hyland misses his guess Requital will be the best of the 3-year-olds. Edgar N. Wrightington has been elected

Artillery, the great son of Musket, is to sent to San Francisco and sold at auc-Madison is going to revive winter racing,

captain of Harvard's eleven for next year,

and it will be interesting to see what the Illinois authorities will do. Sam Crane is to be elected president of the Scribblers club, a bowling organization

of New York newspaper men. W. O'B. Macdonough has had nothing but hard luck in his Ormonde deal. Now he has lost his colt foaled by Getaway.

A. G. Spaulding has at last decided enter base ball politics again, and in the future represent the Chicago club. The St. Andrew's Golf club house will be handsomer from an architectual point of

view than several state capitol buildings. Maurice Daly has given up his idea for a Billy Hennessy settled George La Blanche. 'The Marine.' in less than one round before the Kirtland Athletic club at Lynn, Mass. meeting of the stars of the green cloth

and is arranging a billiard tournament for amateurs. The cruising type of canoe is being universally adopted in England. These boats are sixteen feet in length, with a forty-two

inch beam. Hinkey, Butterworth and all other Yale heroes of a glorious past are forgotten just now, while the Sons of Eli are rallying around Thorne.

James J. Corbett is at Lynn, Mass, where he has again voiced his retirement and re-fused to listen to the pleading of the Texas fat boy-Dan Stuart. Cal McCarthy died of consumption at St.

Francis hospital, in New York. He was the featherweight champion until George Dixon defeated him. Cornellus Van Cott, who was once New York's postmaster, and ex-president of the New York Base Ball club, is the president

elect of the Manhaitan Athletic club John Roberts has renewed his challenge to Eugene Carter, conceding 12,000 points in 24,000 in a match for £1,000 a side or

The editorial paragrapher of the Washington Times says: "Much to said about half-backs in reports of foot ball games, and one is surprised that there is no mention of broken backe."

Young Griffo (Albert Griffiths) was a pupil of Jem Mace's in Australia. He was a newa-boy at Sydney in his early days and it is claimed has figured in more ring encounters than any other living fighter.

Dan Stuart has repeated his Mexican story to a New York audience, but he has about as much chance of coaxing Corbett to change hip mind as the Clevelanders have of converting "Pagan Bob." Ed Atherton has issued a challenge to

meet any 160-pounder in the world, Tom Jenkins, Farmer Burns or Dan McL od proferred. The latter pair are expected to make Cleveland their headquarters this winter. "Snapper" Garrieon has sold his horse ertainty to Charley Hughes. Certainty

should have been named "Uncertain." He was "in" at one scorching of the ring at Brighton Beach and proved to be an erratic

Royall Houghton, a pretty clever pool player, was defeated in a unique game at the Marlborough hotel in New York. Ex-Assemblyman Charles Eisenan was the victor. He used a mop handle and Hough-Princess Maud, who is to wed Prince Karl

son of the crown prince of Denmark, com-mends herself to Americans because she has been spunky enough to "turn down two rova suitors. She loves sport, and is a daring rider, graceful skater, and can shoot like a first cousin of Annie Oakley.

"Stanton Abbott yearns to go to England and fight Arthur Valentine for the light-weight championship. An excellent idea. And they should fight for the lightweight championship of Patagonia, the winner to reside permanently in that country." Such

is the cruel shot fired by C. F. Mathison. Fred T. Murphy is likely to be chosen suc of Captain Thorne of the Yale eleven. The latter's fame is secure. He made the greatest run in the history of Yale's foot ballists and he will leave college and the gridiron behind weighed down with honors Murphy in a Kansan product and will be

worthy successor to Thorne. Referring to the present war in 'Frisco against the poolrooms, Ed Cole says "Whether the tracks will be allowed to run a foreign book remains to be seen Should this be the case it will mean fight between downtown gamblers and the racs-track officials. It will take about two ceasons to kill racing in San Francisco.

The best foot ball team, composed of the four large colleges would be Gilbert, U. P. left end; Church, P., left tackle; Chadwick, V. left guard; Gailey, P., center; Wharton, U. P., right guard; Murphy, Y., right tackle; Cochran, P., right end; Williams, W. P., quarterback; Thorne, Y., left halfback; C. Brewer, H., right halfback; C. Brook, W

"Yale's Bloody Field" was the scare head "Yale's Bloody Field" was the scare head the New York World put on the victory over Princeton. The historian was sarcasticand after dwelling on the fact that nobody was killed, he says: "There were black eyes and bloody noses aplenty. But, if it is 'sweet and becoming to die for one's country,' it is surely sweet and becoming to soil ry,' it is surely sweet and becoming to soil one's blood or temporarily lose one's sight in defense of one's almamater. Only on man, Riggs of Princeton, was periously wounded. And that was a mere trifle—a compound fracture of the sternum with severe internal injuries."

#### A HORSE MIND READER.

An Expert Trainer Says that Horses Are Like Men.

"Horses are almost as superstitious as men, but, unlike men, they can be reasoned with and made broad-minded, liberal, free-think ing philosophera. The horse is the noblest of the good traits of the human race, with some of the bad ones." It was Prof. Bartholomew who spoke to the Agriculturist reporter in this exalted strain about the horse. "When a youth I was a cowboy, and one

of the rough riders of the west. Like other cowboys, I delighted in a bucking broncho, but I soon learned that the wildest horse can be tamed in an hour so that he will follow his rider about and let himself be ridden without a struggle. I have tamed hundreds of horses fresh from the prairies, and never failed to make a complete conquest in a short time. I treat horses as intelligent beings, and after a manner ask them if they can do things. Often they refuse, and again they say as plainly as if they used words, 'Why, yes, can do that,' and they do it.

"I train my horses in classes. I take a dozen and ask each to do a certain thing. Some will start blindly, while others will step up briskly and say, 'Yes, I can do that.'
Then I ask them to do something clse, and then those who are quickest at first will halt,

In the history of the national game, last season abcause of light gate receipts, but a few days ago the association cancluded that the Nebraska town is better than Dubuque, is. anyway. So Omaha was taken into the anyway. So Omaha was taken into t

## GONE THE WAY OF THE BUFFALO

Effects of Civilization Upon the Feathered Denizen of Forest and Prairie.

AN INEVITABLE BUT LAMENTABLE FATE

Utter Disappearance of the Paroquets -Wild Pigeons Vo Longer Obscure the Sky-Big Cock of the Woods -Doom of the Prnirle Chicken.



foundly interesting article on the passing of our birds is from the pen of P. M. Silloway, and originally appeared originally appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is ably written and should at once en-Chain the attention

ernithologists and lovers of natura; To the interested observer who has lived many years in a given locality, the influences of the new conditions produced by civilization are clearly manifested in the changed avifauna of the district. He has seen the birds which inhabited the region in its primeval state either modify their habits to correspond with the new circumstances or depart from the locality to find the former conditions. Some of the birds which attracted the eye and delighted the ear of the early settler have disappeared from their former homes, and new species have appeared and demanded a place among the friends of the established householder. Consequent upon the extensive clearing of the trees from large timbered areas a few species which find congenial suroundings only in the primeval forest have retreated before the onward wave of civilization or have confined their movements to the heaviest woods of the bottom lands. Other species, which frequent the farms and merdows, have established themselves in the cleared regions, having followed the march of the pioneers and extended their habitat accordingly. The draining of the extensive directed the unbroken prairie has transformed the haunts of the water birds into clover fields and corn fields, harboring an entirely different class of birds, and the wast number: of bitterns, plevers and suipe which one tenanted these districts have crased to return o the spots now unfavorable to their mode

The clder settlers of central Illinois can readily remember the shrill screams and dashing emerald wings of the "parrakeets" which formerly enlivened the forests of this region. The leveling ax of the pioneer and estroy the most brilliant and resplendant combers of the avian tribes which inhabited e undisturbed forests of the middle states, d the handsome Carelina paroquet no onger roams in noisy companies through our voods. It formerly wandered over the Mis-issippi valley as far north as lowa and Michigan and along the great lakes, but trains it is practically extinct north of the Ohio river, and is common nowhere except n the dense swamps of Flor da and the Gulf rgion. Like the other parrots, the paraquet is showly robed, its upper parts being rich grass green, the lower parts yellowish green. The hand and neck are pure yellow, except the forehead and sides of the head, which are rich crange. The edge of the wing is tringed with orange and the tips of the wings are dark blue. The fondness of the paraquete for the society of their kind was evinced by their seldom being seen alone, and they ordinarily lived in companies of from a dozen to thirty or more. At night, however, they assemble in larger flocks, several of the smaller treops unting to occupy a favorite reesting place, which is usually a hollow tree in the denser and more secluded part of the area they inhabit. This habit of assembling to pass the night in a hollow tree is also seen in the life of the chimney swift, many hundreds of the latter species congregating in an immense lifeless stump or trunk where o convenient unused chimney affords them the shelter they desire. In the early days, when the "ealt licks" of Kantucky attracted he animals of the surrounding districts, the aroquets would sweep in noisy, screaming ocks through the woods as they emerge rom their resting places of the night, efresh themselves with a salt water bath pefore starting out on their day's foraging. When the paroquets were first met in their rest homes they evinced little fear of man d they were very easy to approach. when one of the company has been shot the others will either remain in the same spot or return shorly after they have taken wing, especially if their comrade is only wounded. In their haunts in the Gulf region they will fly into the deoryard of the scuthern "crack r'o' home and alight in the trees shading his decreasy with no apparent instinct of danger, though they are ulte restless and are off again frequently pefore they are fairly settled. They are casy and graceful in their movements and swift in their flight. Their social nature is also manifested by their assembling in larg olonics for nesting, and old residents tell nesting colonies containing 1,000 birds, though the great flocks, like those of the wild pigeon, are new a matter of history. The paroquets ordinarily rear their young cavities of stumps and trees, but at they construct loose, flimsy nests of twigs on the horizontal forks of slender branches of the cypress and other chosen trees.

WILD OR PASSENGER PIGEON. Even after the Carolina paroqueta had been xterminated or driven from our borders, the wild pigeon lingured or occasionally visited the rapidly narrowing forests, and even we of the newer generation, if we were observant of the movements of the birds, can recall the days when small flocks of this species passed through the neighborhood after the heavy rains common in October. L'he the preceding species, the wild pigton is handsomely attired, and though at a distance the beauty of its plumage would n impress the observer, the living bird hand is certain to excite his admiration Parsons who have seen dead birds of the will emphasize the fact that its bril ant iridescent colors begin to fade immediately after death, and it is only in the living birds or immediately after death that the lustrous metallic hues are seen. The male is more particularly favored with rich colors, having the head bluish lead color, the throat and breast rich vinaceous, and the changing metallic tint. The back is brownish drab and the abdomen is white. The iris, feet and legs are rad, with the bill black. The what smaller than the male

female is less brightly attired, and is some- of the living wood, the effective, chisel-like The vast flocks of wild pigeons which were seen in early days will be remin-bered by the older generation, and their almost complete disappearance is a matter of comment, though birds which are gregarlous and social in their nature disappear more quickly when disturbed than do species which are less inclined to colonize. It is but natural that the ruthless war of extermination waged against the pigeons man is silling in a secluded spot and is in should result in their rapid disappearance, tent on he favorite pastime, the should result in their rapid disappearance, even though they formerly abounded in such countless myriads. Those who are familiar with the pages of Audubon and Wilson, and many of the first settlers yet remaining among us, have a faint conception of the immense through of these birds which annually crossed the Ohlo river early in March and sought summer homes in favored regions throughout this district. I have lately talked with elderly men, who visited the pigeon roost formerly existing in the west part of this county, and the scenes which they describe seem almost increable. Scarcely had the birds commenced their northerly migration ers the gunners and netters began to depopulate the swiftly moving columns and up briskly and say, 'Yee, I can do that.'
Then I ask them to do something else, and then those who are quickest at first will halt, while those who made no response before are anxious to do the thing. Thus I soon learn the class of work each is especially fitted for, and develop them along their special lines. In this way they are just like mer. Now, I have tried numerous ways to make a living outside of borser, but always fail and drift back to my hobby.

tion ers the gunners and netters began to depopulate the swiftly moving columns, and develop the gount of the remoter and denser forest areas, as the depopulate the swiftly moving columns, and develoe the nesting columns, and develoes who made no response before are anxious to do the thing. Thus I soon learn the class of work each is especially fitted for, and develop them along their special lines. In this way they are just like mer. Now, I have tried numerous ways to make a living outside of horser, but always fail and drift back to my hobby.

tion ers the gunners and netters began to depopulate the swiftly moving columns, and develoes that near Circle. On the government secret service. Baker, dead advances of civilization restrict its domains at advances of civilization restrict its domains and as the years pass. Several years ago I found the species nesting in the vicinity of the mouth of Apple one net in a single day. Not content with netting and slaughtering the birds on their nesting resorts of the pigeons, and extend in constantly narrowing limits as the years pass. Several years ago I found the species nesting in the vicinity of the mouth of Apple one net in a single day. Not content with netting and slaughtering the birds on their nesting in the vicinity of the mouth of Apple one net in a single day. Not content with netting and slaughtering the birds on their nests in the class of their season that the story teller. On the develop in the develop in the dayances of civilization restrict its domains advances of civilization restrict its domains divan and trapped while on their ness. No later 'Horses are like men in the amount of than 1876 and 1877 there existed in Michigan,

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devastation in the breeding haunts of the pigeons could not result otherwise than in the rapid destruction of the species in that region, though an accurate writer mays that not one in a thousand of the birds there.

White, and are gloosy and pearly, measuring about 1.35 by .95 of an inch in length and breadth.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

No list of birds formerly abundant, but

flimsy ness of cearse twigs, when they are flying hither and thither, some in search of materials and others bringing the results of their search. They appear to seek most of the materials at a distance from the site of the colony, and the rapid passing and enter-ing of so many individuals form a scene of emarkable interes. Loosely constructed as the nests are, a pair of pigeons will work a week on their home, and apparently regard result as a great piece of architecture. he contents of the new can usually be seen om below when the support of the structure deed not obstruct the view, and in this respect it is quite similar to the nest of the green beron. In the larger and more crowded in stings of the property reports his countries, and an observer reports his countries.

ing 110 nears in a single tire. It is a sin-gular fact that the birds do not find near the coling, but seek their food frequently many niles from their homes. The males leave he spot at daybreak, and after resching the ding grounds, usually a forest where the and return to he nesting about 11 o'clock in the ferencen. Early in the afternoon the finishes take their turn in going out to feed, finishes take their turn in going out to feed, and the males given the east until their return. However athere are birds constantly entering the colory and also others leaving, and an they deadly fly among the trees or low above the tree os, the scene is one of cease-less noise and confusion. Accurate observers state that each bird occupies any next which the finds untinanted, and hus the cold owner of the nest may be found in another habitation; and may incubate the eggs.

are similar to those of the domestic pigeon, ut are somewhat larger. PILEATED WOODPECKER. noblest birds of the forest are those which have ceased to tenant our words as in he early days, and among the lordly species sone were more noble and free than the elleated woodpacker, which made the wilderiess ring with its loud, sharp notes, and aused the solitudes to eene with its heavy, nallet-like strokes on the dead tops of th rest monarchs. It has not altogether disppeared from our forests, and can now be und in the deniest woode of the river bot oms, but in ciriler days it was a common endent throughout this region and the wooded borders of the little creeks rang with its cries. Its activity and noise caused it to well known habits and reserts making them be observed by even the most indifferent easy to find. Then the fact that they lie woodsman, but it has other qualities to rec ommend it to favor basides the qualities men tioned. It is the largest of the North Amer. of the splendid lyory-billed woodpecker, and colors are sufficiently at ractive to cause e species to be observed as it swings in un-Inlating flight from treetop to treetop. nost showy feature of its plumage is the flaming red occipital crest, which extends forward to the base of the bill, and this part of the attire suggests the same "pileated" for the species. Its upper parts are greenish black, and the lower parts are white, tinged with yellow. This species is about eighteen nches in length, and, as the blows of its may trong blue-black bill fall on the hard wood of the forest stubs they rescund through the chances timber with the force of the woodman's ax, of the and the adept in woodcraft can readily mark section a the presence of the bird while yet at a great distance. As the bird files from one tree to enother its outspread wings increase the effect of its unusual size, especially in the mind of ne who has only observed the smaller spaces cause the observer to follow its flight with

Like the other woodpeckers, the pilested epicies is impelled in its efforts to penetrate the trunk of the dead, and even the living tree, by its great fondness for insect food. If the objects of his search are lying apparently securely bidden in the dark recesses of a dead trunk or branch, the sturdy stroke of the sharp bill of this bird frequently cause he chips and large pieces of bark to fall in shower, and great strips of dead bark tumbl to the ground, so that in a few minutes the entire top of a dead tree will be denuded by and, if they are concealed in the tiny cavitle bill is no strongly driven into the wood that in a short time the bird has perforated cavity of considerable depth, and laid barthe secret hiding places of his pray. The extraordinarily bud hammer'ng of this species has earned for it the popular title of logoock, and it is also known as the woodcock, but the latter term confounds the bird with another species properly so called.

No list of birds formerly abundant, but Present were captured.

A violt to one of these nesting reveals a scene of wonderful animation and activity, especially if the birds are constructing their species previously described, the prairie hen seldom resorts to the woods unless forced to take temporary shelter from the storms of sieet and snow which cover the open rigions and cut off its supply of food. It is aptly named the prairie chicken, for it is on the virgin prairies that the species is seen to full advantage. One of the scenes which few of the later generation have seen in this locality is the assembling at their "scratching grounds" at the dawn of the early spring days, where the males congregate to settle their love affairs in the time-honored way poculiar to this interesting species. These morning assemblies are held out in the open

ground, a spot having been selected for its smoothness and convenience, and here the males swell their throats and spread their plamage, uttering the booming love call so familiar to the residents of the prairies, each apparently attempting to outlo the other in the display of pomp and swagger. This becoming call is the signal for the appearance of the females who are disposed to enter into matrimonial alliance, and frequently while the males are vying with one another in their minutes, the female appears and takes a sect near by the group and awaits the result of the friendly rivalry. The one which appears to outdo his fellows in the manifestations of

cultivated areas are quite well known to sportsmen and residents of rural dis-tricts, but it appears probable that the day cther habitation, and may incubate the eggs of a neighbor. Frequently two females lay their eggs in the same nest, and hence two their eggs in the same nest. The eggs studied in its haunts. Stubble fields adjoint the formula of the ing in the shooting season, while warmer part of the day they feed in the corn. Those who find the birds now with difficulty and are gratified at securing a bag of three or four, should know that in the carly days on the prairie the birds might be shot from the cabin door of the settler and many of us can remember the time obtained within 100 yards of the town limits, and in an hour of shooting. In these times the flocks near the towns are all number of birds in every neighborhood is known to the local gunners, and the opining of the season for shooting is the closely concealed until found by the dogs renders it casy for a party with well trained dogs to bag almost an entire flock by skill ful handling of the degs and good marksman-ship. These birds nest carly, and the plow of the farmer annually destroys many plements of eggs. A farmer friend of mine this spring found a nest containing twelv eggs while he was plowing stubble, provious arrangement with me he left their by plowing around them, but the follow-ing night a fire in the stubble, which was started by the sparks from a passing locomotive, destroyed the nest and its contents. The remaining days of the prairie chicken probably be prolonged by ation, rigidly enforced, but es for the long contin long continuation of the life of the species section are in very small ratio

chances in its favor, and another landmark nated before the rapid tide of civilization. CHOOSING A GIFT.

C. F. Lester in Godey's Magazine A Christmas gift, my lady fair, I fain would offer thee; There are so many things, a choice Not difficult should be.

Sime pretty golden trinket, say, With carving quaint and rare— But stay! you'd scarcely care for gold, With all that golden hair.

Well, silver—locket, chain or pin-Might make your heart rejo'ce Yet why waste silver on a maid With such a silvery voice? A gem or two might please—but still, You've plenty, I surmise, With pearls and rubles for your mouth, And diamonds for your eyes.

Shall it be flow:rs? No; for where Shall I a garland seek, To match the lilles at your throat, The roses in your cheek?

Alack, already you possess
Each gift that I would proffer—
Yet I can name one present more,
If you'll accept the offer. Such treasures need a casket, where You safely may conceal them. Here is my heart! entrust them there, And no one e'er shall steal them.

FOUND AMONG THE RUBBISH. heek for a Fortune that Lay in a Washington Storeroom for Months. "Did I ever enlighten you with the story

porter a day or two ago. "During the war, and for some time after-ward," he said, "I was a clerk in the War of the wealth lying around loose under his department. Stanton, as you know, was chief very nose. The chief cierk of the department of that office, and a mighty 'Big Injun' he was made acquainted with the circumstances department. Stanton, as you allow the second of that office, and a mighty 'Big Injun' he and the whole matter reported to the second was," put in the story teller, by way of retary. The result of it all was that the parenthesis, "and Lafayetto C. Baker, dead bank was communicated with and it was assertained that the draft was genuine to the collector who places a set of their eggs in his legion and when he made an arrest he cap-cabinet which he has taken himself must be tured all the papers and documents he found

See that the People are Moving South

...BECAUSE ← CONT

No Drouths.

No Floods, No Blizzards, No Cold Winters, No Hot Winds, No Heated Terms No Cold Snaps, No Crop Failures

MENACE the intelligent labor of of the husbandman, who can successfully grow two or three crops yearly.

# REMEMBER

The great fruit growing and vegetable raising district of the South. A soil that raises anything that grows and a location from which you reach the markets of the whole country. Your fruits and garden truck soid on the ground and placed in Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans markets in 12 to 24 hours—In this garden spot of America.

NO PLACE ON EARTH

Offers greater advantages to the intelligent settler. One half the work you now do here will give four times the results in this wonderfully productive country. The people are friendly; schools, churches, newspapers are pienty; railroad facilities fine, and a soil whose richness is unsurpassed.

Two and Three Crops Can be Successfully Grown the Same Year.

Timber is abundant—Lumber is cheap—Fuel costs nothing—Cattle are easily raised and fattened—Grazing is fine all the year.

CLIMATE Is healthy and delightful; land and sea breezes and cool nights. The mean temperature is 42 to 66 degrees. The average rainfall is 56 inches. No extreme of heat or cold; sufficient rain for all crops.

**20 TO 40 ACRES** 

properly worked makes you more money and makes it easier than the best 160-acre farm in the west. Garden products are a wonderful yield and all bring big prices. Strawberries, peaches, plums, spricots, grapes, pears, figs, early apples, in fact all small fruits, are sure and profitable crops.

GO SOUTH. . . . . SEE . . . .

# Orchard Homes

NO PLACE ON EARTH.

Surpasses its soil, climate, location, present and future value or home advantages. The Most Equable Climate in America,

This is your opportunity. The peo ple are friendly; schools sufficient; newspapers progressive; churches liberal. The enterprising man who wants to better the condition of himself and his family should investigate this matter and he will be convinced. Carefully selected fruit growing and gurden lands we now offer on liberal terms and reasonable prices.

# Orchard Homes

The most carefully selected lands in best locations. Will make you money. Will grow in value. Will suit you. Call on us or write for full information.

GEO. W. AMES, GENERAL AGENT, Omaha, Neb. 1617 Farnam Street.

left the department, after his death, in fact, an immense mass of refuse was gathered up by order of the judge advocate general and

of order of the judge advocate general and carried into a spare room of the division in which I was employed and literally dumped on the floor, and there they laid for months, bunched up like, well, this bunch of decaying leaves just here at our feet," said the gentleman, stirring up the scattered leaves with his foot as he illustrated his simile. "One day I was directed to look into this mass of papers and put them into some gort of shape for examination, with a view to their final disposition. It was not a part of

my current work. It was not thought of suf-ficient importance for interference with reg ular duty, but I was to go at it at my lefs-ure, so I operated in a sort of perfunctory way until one day I received a sort of thousand volt shock by finding in the pile a draft on the Bank of Montreal for twelve thouof a great 'find' I once made?" said an old sand some hundred and odd dollars in gold government clerk to a Washington Post recore. The money it called for was still in the bank's vaults awaiting the order of the owner. He, poor fellow, had 'gone on the journey we all must go.' He was a Kentucky man and died in the old capitol prison where Baker had placed him. He left childen, however, and they benefited by my dis-And all this is as true as gosper

writ," said the Post's informant. ltor, "what does mamma give you for being good today?"

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Pond Lily Cream.
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